

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR, & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS.
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$1 00

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

Breckinridge's Speech.

We are prepared to fill all orders for the pamphlet edition of Breckinridge's Speech, at \$2 per hundred copies, printed in superior style. We have also a number of copies printed on extra fine paper, stitched and trimmed, in covers, for \$4 per hundred.

The Plot to Dissolve the Union.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Douglas and Bell Implicated.

In submitting the subjoined testimony of the obnoxious and treasonable sentiments entertained by the Southern supporters of Douglas and of Bell, we are very far from treating the matter in jest, or publishing it merely as an offset to the unreasonable and unjustifiable assaults upon Breckinridge, founded upon a private letter of one of his supporters. While men are found in the South to urge the claims of Bell and Douglas, when neither has the ghost of a chance to be elected by the electoral colleges or by Congress, and when their partial success in any quarter must insure to the benefit of the Black Republican ticket, we may well pause to consider the motives which prompt such objectionable conduct. The constitutional rights of the South are jeopardized by their reckless action, and it would be fair to infer that they set but little value upon the Union.

We propose, by authentic quotations from the records of the country, to show what some of the principal Douglas and Bell leaders in the South think of the value of the Union, and to give a clue to the motives which prompt them to give indirect but efficient aid to the Black Republican cause. We may affirm with perfect truth that every Disunion, Filibustering, and African Slave Trade leader in the South, who has lost the confidence of his party and the people, who is bankrupt in reputation and reckless in his aims—the true material to make conspirators and traitors of—will be found supporting either Douglas or Bell; and if he happens to have been an old Democrat, he is sure now to be found working to destroy the Democratic organization in the States. Mr. Douglas on the contrary says that every "disunionist in America is a Breckinridge man," and the Chairman of his National Executive Committee exclaims "thank God, no disunionist sustains S. A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson"—both of which statements are devoid of truth and honesty. But we let the following documents speak for themselves without further comment from us:

A CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY RECOMMENDS A STATE ORDNANCE TO DISSOLVE THE UNION.

We call the attention of all friends of the Union to the subjoined extracts from the message of Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON to the Legislature of Georgia, Nov. 6, 1855. The whole document is rife with the foul odors of treason, nullification, and secession. It goes far beyond the formation of societies composed of private citizens, such as was the odious Southern League or the K. G. C.'s, and boldly recommends the passage of a State ordinance for resistance to the Federal Government and for a dissolution of the Federal Union. Deaths, heads, crossbones and collars, would be an appropriate vignette for the title page of this bloody message of the Spatter candidate for the Vice Presidency. Read it and ponder over it:

"This brings up the paramount question of the day. Looking to the elements of the next Congress, it seems, that the anti-slavery free soil sentiment is in the ascendancy and that her [Kansas] application is rejected. This, therefore, is the condition of affairs—on the one hand, we see the threat, and the power to execute it, to refuse the admission of this territory, as a State into the Union, because of the existence of slavery therein; on the other, Georgia stands pledged to resist such an act, (even as a last resort) to a dissolution of the Union. Now, then, can we secure the admission of Kansas as a slaveholding State, without resorting to this fearful ultimatum? It can only be done by enforcing adherence to the position which the State has taken. She is the centre of the column of her Southern confederates; they will rally around and sustain her. If she falters, all is lost. The determination to resist is settled; the manner is not. The Convention failed to specify in this particular. It being the province of the Legislature, the Legislature cannot supply the omission. I therefore recommend you to provide by law, for the calling of a State Convention, in the event of the rejection of Kansas, because of the existence of slavery therein, to deliberate upon and determine the time and mode of the resistance contemplated by the 4th resolution of the Convention of 1850."

"Another advantage will be the conviction upon the minds of the people of the non-slaveholding States, that Georgia is in earnest. This is important, for they do not believe it. Their free press and speakers ridicule the idea, that we are the least serious, in our avowed determination to resist. We feel and know that we are; and as a matter of mere good faith, we should mislead them, were their decision to betray them to extremes from which there is no retreat."

"Such action, moreover, will furnish the sound constitutional men of the North, with the most potent argument by which to appeal to the patriotism of their fellow-citizens. It will arrest the attention of all thinking minds, and rouse, to the highest degree, that devotion to the Union which animates the bosoms of the masses in every section. It will strengthen the knees and hold up the hands of that intrepid band of Northern patriots who, both in and out of Congress, are willing to stand by the South in this perilous struggle. If we fail to maintain our position, they fall; we strike from them the prop that supports them; they will be overwhelmed for fully, if they attempt to vindicate our rights, after we have failed to battle for them."

"Let me not be understood as counselling rash and precipitate action. The call of such a Convention, should it become necessary, might not, as a matter of course, lead to disunion. It might be within the scope of human wisdom to devise

other means of redress. It would certainly be their duty, as it would be their desire, if possible, to do so. 'Disruption' should indeed be the 'last resort.'

"Still, however, if they should, after mature deliberation, become satisfied, that dissolution would be the only remedy, it could not, in the very nature of the case, be carried into instant effect. It would require several months, and during that time, the nation in the non-slaveholding States might be so decided and salutary, as to evince a sense of returning justice and of renewed love to the Constitution. Indeed, we already see the indication of a favorable reaction, which encourages the hope, that the patriotism of the North will save us from the necessity of resorting to the ultimatum of the 'Georgia Platform.' It is evinced by the recent elections, and has been brought about by the noble and self-sacrificing efforts of the sound men of the non-slaveholding States. At all events, the Convention would not act hastily. Whilst they would proceed with the firmness of unimpaired purpose, they would also act with well considered prudence and caution. They would not adopt an ordinance for immediate and unconditional secession; but they would insist on the right to determine, at a future day, the course to be pursued in the event of a dissolution of the Union."

In the mean time the popular elections will have transpired in the non-slaveholding States; another Congress may have assembled, who, upon reconsideration, and seeing the position of Georgia, and the peril of the Union, may admit Kansas as a slaveholding State. LET THE ORDNANCE OF RESISTANCE, therefore, BE FORTHWITH AS TO allow time for reflection, it need be, and to be null and void upon the admission of Kansas by a specified day, BUT TO TAKE EFFECT, ipso facto upon its final rejection. This would present the most powerful appeal to the non-slaveholding States, in favor of the rights of the South and the Union. Above all, it would make them responsible for consequences, and vindicate the position of Georgia in the event of making a CONSTITUTIONAL BELIEVE THIS TO BE THE BEST WAY TO PRESERVE THE UNION. It is as a lover of the Union, that I recommend it. Georgia has solemnly declared, that 'the American Union is secondary in importance only to the rights and principles, it was designed to perpetuate,' and in accordance with this, she has solemnly announced, that she will resist, *cost what it may*, the admission of every State that binds her to the Union, the acts of Congressional enactment enumerated in the 4th Resolution of the Convention of 1850. These two announcements taken together, if they mean anything, express her determination to maintain her rights in the Union, if she can; but out of the Union, if she must. The people of Georgia indorse the vow; let their Representatives prove themselves equal to the emergency."

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Again, let us see how he repelled the treasonable idea of disunion and secession, while he was in the U. S. Senate. He said:

"This Union never could have been formed upon any other basis than that of the most perfect equality between the States. The slave States never would have entered into the compact upon any other condition. They never would have agreed to it if they could have even anticipated that a methodical and organized attack would have been made by Congress upon their domestic institutions. Sir, it is all in violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, it is at variance with everything like good faith and political integrity. It must cease, or the Union will be destroyed; it cannot withstand an agitation so vital, so fundamental. It affects the very foundation of the Government, and if continued WILL LAY THE GLORIOUS FABRIC IN RUINS."

"It has been intimated during this debate that the South would finally submit to the aggressions of the North. Let me gently dissent from that. It is supposed that the people of the South are desirous that they are not serious in their public resolves; and that they have so far degenerated from the chivalry of their ancestry as to pass complacently under the iron yoke of northern aggression? Let not gentlemen deceive themselves. The South have too much at stake. Their domestic peace, their property, their honor, their lives are involved in the contest. Not less than ten hundred millions in value of their slave property are jeopardized by this spirit of fanaticism and aggression."

"Does the history of the world furnish a single instance of a people so craven-hearted as to submit to the unmeted hazard of the security and safety of so vast an amount of property? I ask gentlemen to study well the value of the interests involved, and the lofty element of southern character, before they mature the opinion that the Southern States will tamely submit to insult, degradation and plunder under the forms of legislation."

"What the South means is this: Having entered the Union in good faith, she will abide the compromises of the Constitution; and she expects the North to do likewise. But if this cannot be so; if, having the numerical majority, the North will trample upon our rights, outrage our feelings, and disregard our political equality, as confederates, WE CAN SAY TO THE NORTH, 'TO ABIDE THE ISOLATED BOND.'"

"The Union of our affections is that which was formed by the Constitution, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, &c. It, through the blindness of fanaticism, or the folly of unwarranted legislation, it becomes subversive of these ends, and is transformed into an engine to oppress the South; it will be an object of honor and pride, to WITNESS THE FALL OF THE UNION, and to WITNESS THE FALL OF THE UNION, and to WITNESS THE FALL OF THE UNION."

This portion of Mr. Johnson's history would be incomplete unless we add that he raised the banner of resistance to the 'compromise measures of 1850,' and sought by his eloquence, ability, and influence, to induce the State of Georgia to secede from the Union on account of those measures. We regret that our limited space will not allow us to give extracts from his speeches in that campaign."

We come down to a later date. On the 20th of September, 1856, Mr. Johnson wrote a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia North American, which we had republished in the Washington Union of Oct. 16, 1856, from which we make the following extract:

"I suppose Mr. Fremont, if elected, will prove true to his own declarations, to the platform of his party, and the expectations of his party supporters. If so, his election will inaugurate a line of public policy and Congressional action that MUST DRIVE THE SOUTHERN STATES TO DISSOLUTION. He may deceive his party, &c. But this you will allow, is rather a broken reed for the South to lean upon; and therefore, his election will be the signal for her to prepare for the worst. If he redeems his pledges to his party, and his party redeem their pledges to the country, it will not be in the power of human wisdom to save the Union. And seeing this, it is to be supposed that the Southern States will quietly await their own ruin? Will they not take their own protection into their own hands, in advance of the catastrophe?"

It is supposed that the South is so blind as not to foresee the consequences; and can it be expected that she will stand still and await their arrival before she will resort to defensive action? Vain and idle is such an expectation. The Southern States are not to be deceived. True to the instinct of self-preservation, if not impelled by higher impulses, they will not wait until they are fettered before they resort to means of defense, if they can, or resistance, if they must."

THE MAN WHO MADE THE DOUGLAS PLATFORM EXPOUNDS IT.

It is unnecessary to introduce Gov. ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, of Louisiana, to our readers. They all know him. He is a man who added the Southern plank to the Douglas platform at Baltimore. He is beyond all question Southern leader, and knows what are the real feelings of the Douglas party in regard to a dissolution of the Union, and has a right to express them. Let him tell us what he thinks of the Union. We note from his Inaugural Address, an official document:

"I do not wish to speak lightly of the Union; next to the liberty of the citizen and the sovereignty of the States, I regard it as the primary object of patriotic desire. It should be dear to us as a sentiment, and dearer to us for its real

value. But it cannot have escaped observation that the hold which this Union once had upon the affections of the South has been materially weakened, and that its dissolution is now frequently spoken of, if not with absolute levity, yet with positive indifference, and occasionally as desirable."

"Some thirty years ago, when a distinguished citizen of the United States said it was impossible to calculate the value of the Union, a general burst of indignation throughout the country was the patriotic response. Now, GOOD MEN AND WISE MEN do not calculate the value of the Union, and the public heart does not seem to be aggrieved by the comparatively low estimate that is sometimes placed upon it."

Good men and wise men do calculate the value of the Union, and sometimes put a comparatively low estimate upon it—do they? But hear him again—he invites an unlawful combination of the Slave States for resistance to the Federal Government:

"Unless the progress of this insanity is checked, the Union will soon be a matter of history. Unity of action on the part of the South—a determined and united resistance to the measures adopted to permit no further encroachments, can alone perpetuate the Union of these States; and THAT UNION IS NOT WORTH PRESERVATION if we of the South are to be incessantly engaged in and out of Congress in defending ourselves from the attacks of those who use the Union as a means of assault upon us."

It has, therefore, become the painful duty of every man who is distinctly and fearlessly associated with the South, to declare that he will further aggression will be permitted, and to invite the co-operation of every State in vindicating the LAST EXTREME the rights secured by the Constitution, and which are immeasurably of more value than the Constitution itself."

Here him once more. He becomes rampant for a dissolution—a postponement of it may make ourselves and our children the meanest of vassals:

"It is worse than useless to disguise from ourselves the tendency of events. Hereafter, the safety of the South has been in party; now its only hope is in party. It is an aim at safety, a higher security, and that without a change in the Constitution, can be found only, in, at least, an equilibrium in the Senate. The North struggles to destroy the equilibrium that she may have a like ascendancy in every branch of the Government; we must have power somewhere to protect ourselves. The North demands superiority, not for its protection, but for our Union. However, therefore, it should be made to appear that we are not permitted to guard ourselves from wrong; whenever it shall be made to appear that no more Slave States are to be admitted into the Union, THE TIME FOR A SEPARATION WILL HAVE ARRIVED. POSTPONE IT, and it may be impossible; ourselves and our children may become the means of assaults under the forms of Constitutional law, and we shall have forfeited desecrated our heritage of freedom, and the memory of our ancestors be laid to the charge of our own shame."

The "Scarlet Letter" pales to a milky hue beside the fierce disunionism of the nigger of the Douglas platform. Mr. Yancey himself becomes quite tame and insipid when placed side by side with one of the great leaders of the Douglas party.

THE LEADER OF THE DOUGLAS PARTY IN ALABAMA WANTS AN IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Ex-Governor Winston, of Alabama, is a Douglas elector in that State, and the leader of his faction. On the 7th November, 1857, in his message to the Legislature, he said:

"The Union is not with us of the South, a paramount political bond; however much we may, and do, desire its continuance under a strict adherence to the principles of the Constitution, and a determination to maintain it, we are not to be deceived. It is no longer to be maintained—our own lives are at stake. Our rights are being practiced by a dominant political power at the North—we have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by DISRUPTING EVERY TIE THAT BINDS US TO THE CONFEDERACY."

MR. SOULE FOR DISSOLUTION.

Hon. Pierre Soule, while in the United States Senate, opposed the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850, and in his speech upon the California bill, gave his views of the value of the Union. Hear him: the italics and capitals are his own:

"The whole matter of the boundary, then, was cunningly devised to be merely nominal, purposely unreal, and thoroughly deceptive. It was to be effective and irreversible for a single object—to exclude the South forever from all share in the Territories, through a series of compromises, and a degradation of her sovereignty, without an alternative that does not end in an inglorious submission, OR A RUPTURE OF THE UNION."

"This measure (the admission of California) will pass, I have no doubt, but its consummation will be the consummation of one of the most grievous, the most revolting, and the most unjustifiable wrongs that can be inflicted upon a people living as we under a constitutional compact."

"Now I ask the Senators who compose a majority, through whose vote this measure is to pass, I ask them, do they think that the people of the South will long brook and endure such enormities? Do they suppose that they could quietly submit? Then truly would those masters of slaves DESERVE TO BE SLAVES THEMSELVES, that they could be reconciled to a condition where in submit to the future, agree to practice, and to be compatible, a necessary evil."

And all this solely because the boundaries of a State were in his estimation too large? Can the Douglas Committee point to any expression uttered by any friend of Mr. Breckinridge so intensely disloyal and disunion as these remarks of Mr. Soule? But the Compromise measures were passed in spite of his opposition. Did he then yield? No, he went home and raised the banner of resistance to them. In a speech delivered in New Orleans, November 30, 1850, we find him holding this language:

"Will I counsel you to submit? NO! NEVER. I can only honestly sketch such remedies as have occurred to my mind. We must first assert that the late measures of Congress inflicted wrongs on the South which must be redressed. Such of these measures as may be repealed, you ought to insist upon being repealed. Of that character is the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Moreover, you should demand some compensation for past injuries and wrongs, and some security for the future—some guarantee, against continued aggression—something that can give you peace and security in the Union. This alluded to the amendment to the constitution for two Presidents, one from the North, and one from the South, proposed by Mr. Calhoun? When you have obtained this justice, then sing praises to this Union. If, however, you wish to invite and invite to future aggression, and to ruin on the South—bring disunion, discord, and ruin on the South—to make our lovely country a prairie in the Republic, composed of dependents on the favor of the strong, and suppliants of their rights—then submit to these oppressions, AND SINK TO THE LEVEL OF YOUR SLAVES, AND TAKE THEIR PLACES in the social and political scales?"

"Let us not bend submissively to wrong, but, knowing our rights, let us dare maintain them."

ANOTHER DOUGLASSITE ON THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

Hon. Hiram Warner, of Georgia, a leading Douglas man, who was a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and delivered one of the ablest arguments ever read on the subject, to prove that slave property ought to be protected in the Territories, and that the South ought to submit to no restriction upon this right. He said:

"They, (the Southern States) ought not to submit to any principle, if they could, and could not if they would."

"It is in view of these things, sir, that the people of Georgia have solemnly resolved that if Congress shall pass a law excluding them from the common Territory with their slave property, they WILL DISRUPT THE TIES THAT

BIND THEM TO THE UNION."—(App. to Cong. Globe, 1st sess. 34th Cong., pages 297, 300.)

CIVIL WAR AND BLOODSHED OPENLY PROCLAIMED BY ANOTHER DOUGLAS LEADER.

Dr. JOHN P. HAMBLETON, who with Col. Gauden and others of that stripe is at the head of the Douglas faction in Georgia, recently avowed the position of his party in the subjoined editorial from the Atlanta Confederacy. Sentiments more atrocious and horrible never fell from the lips of man:

"That the South will never permit Abraham Lincoln to be inaugurated President of the United States. This is a settled and sealed fact. It is the determination of all parties at the South. And let the consequences be what they may—WHETHER THE POTOMAC IS CRIMSONED IN HUMAN GORE, AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IS PAVED TEN FATHOMS IN DEPTH WITH MANGLED BODIES, or whether the last vestige of liberty is swept from the face of the American Continent, the South, the loyal South, the constitutional South, will never submit to such humiliation and degradation as the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln."

"We, in common with a great majority of the Southern people, would most deeply regret the necessity of such a step. We should lament and deplore so terrible a misfortune. But the South has submitted for the last time to aggression—to insult and to dishonor. The South has yielded much for the sake of the Union, for the sake of peace—for the sake of harmony—and for the sake of perpetuating this Republic of equal rights to all citizens and special privileges to none. But forbearance has ceased with the South to be a virtue."

"The election of Lincoln is an overt act itself, for the reason that if elected it will be for the express and avowed purpose of destroying the institution of slavery. His administration would doubtless, at its inception, savor of conservatism. It would present the soporific charm of the serpent. But slowly and by degrees, like the hoarse croaker, he would entwine his damnable heresies around our institutions, and when once in his grasp, the last spark of vitality would be extinguished. Let the South place her head upon the head of this huge black serpent of the North, and crush him before he gets his slimy coil about us."

E. C. CABELL, OF MISSISSIPPI.

This gentleman was formerly a member of Congress from Florida, but now resides in Missouri. He is very free in his denunciations of the Yancey-Disunionists, as he terms the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge. Let us see what he once said on the subject:

"This Union was formed on calculation—on the very nicest calculation, and can only be continued on calculation. * * * We have resolved to resist at every hazard, and to the last extremity, what is called the 'spirit of the age,' which would array the powers of the Government against the interests of our section."

"REVOLUTION, DISUNION, and the INEVITABLE consequence of the consummation of these measures."

After arguing strongly in favor of the equal rights of the Southern people to have their property protected in the Territories, Mr. Cabell announced:

"WE CAN ONLY REMAIN IN THE UNION AS YOUR EQUALS. * * * If we do tamely submit to what is proposed, my friend from North Carolina says we deserve to be whipped through our fields by our slaves. I think, sir, we shall merit the deeper disgrace of being kicked at every corner of the streets, by that gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Giddings, who has so recently told us we could not be kicked out of the Union."

A. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. Stephens, we regret to say, is one of the Douglas electors at large, for the State of Georgia. We propose to give a few short extracts from his speeches in Congress:

"I tell that gentleman, and I tell this House, that the day in which aggression is consummated upon my section of the country, much and deeply as I regret it, THIS UNION IS DISSOLVED. * * * I tell you, for one, before that God who rules the universe, I would rather that the Southern country should perish—that all her stations and her gallant spirits should be buried in honorable graves, than submit for one instant to degradation."—(Cong. Globe, 1st sess. 31st Cong., page 29.)

The President, (Mr. Fillmore) having sent a message to Congress that he had given orders to extend the authority of the Federal Government over the disputed territory between Texas and the Government, Mr. Stephens said:

"And now, in conclusion on this branch of the subject, I assert that it is (the President) attempts thus by force to arrest the legal authorities of Texas, it will be a gross usurpation of power which should be resisted. And if you wish to know what I mean by resistance, or how it should be resisted, I say distinctly, it should be resisted by arms. * * * And no man need delude himself with the opinion, that in such a conflict Texas would be alone. I have lately expressed the opinion that the first Federal gun that shall be fired against the people of Texas without the authority of law, will be the signal for the freedom of the Delaware to the Rio Grande to rally to the rescue."

"I do not place a low estimate upon the value of the Union to the State; but I do not consider its dissolution, with all the manifold attending evils of such an event in full view before me, as the greatest calamity that could befall us. Far from it. * * * Whenever the Government is brought in hostile array against me and mine, I AM FOR DISSOLUTION—openly, boldly, and fearlessly, for REVOLUTION. * * * When the day comes, if it ever does, 'DOWN WITH THE GOVERNMENT,' will be my motto and watchword."—(App. to Cong. Globe, 1st sess. 31st Cong., page 1493.)

MILES TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.

This gentleman is a member of Congress, and chairman of the Douglas National Executive Committee. In this latter capacity he has recently issued a document to prove that Mr. Breckinridge is the candidate of disunionists, and then in the most Pharaonic spirit, he adds, "Thank God, no disunionist sustains S. A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson!" It is exceedingly strange how soon some men forget their own history and record, perhaps, because there is nothing creditable in them to remember. Mr. Taylor always has belonged to the Soule fire-eating school of Louisiana. He and Mr. Soule are bosom friends, linked together in the same political faction, and working for a common end. Let us hear what he had to say in Congress about disunion:

"If the counsels of these men, (the Republicans) did favor with us, a FEW SHORT WEEKS, or months may be sufficient to fill a land where it has been all sunshine, with 'clouds and darkness,' and amid the surrounding gloom such contentions may arise, in which every man may be arrayed against every man, State against State, perhaps man against man IN DEADLY STRIFE, as would make all men * * * shudder with fear."—(App. to Cong. Globe, 1st sess. 34th Congress, page 157.)

Again, on page 885, Mr. Taylor said:

"And what will be the inevitable result of this state of things, growing out of this crusade against the South which is now preached with such zeal and fury by so many Northern priests and demagogues? I will tell you. If these unions and repeated assaults upon Southern rights and Southern feelings shall at last shake and loosen, in the hearts of Southern men, the love and reverence for the Union which constitute the foundations on which repose the pillars supporting our national Government, as they inevitably will do, that mighty fabric will topple over, and falling to its base, the NATION ITSELF will be SHATTERED INTO FRAGMENTS, and the altars of true religion will be overthrown by the priests who now deprecate them by their false doctrines, and be buried deep beneath the awful ruins."

There, that will do for the chairman of the Douglas Executive Committee! "Thank God, no disunionist sustains Douglas and Johnson!"

ROBERT J. WALKER, OF MISSISSIPPI.

In a letter written by Mr. Walker, in 1855, he said:

"The Union between the North and the South, so far as the votes for the sectional candidates of the so-called Republican party is concerned, is ALREADY DISSOLVED; for no man can be a disunionist elector for those candidates in any State in the South; but this controversy is to be settled exclusively in favor, and by the exclusive vote of the North, and the rights, wishes, and interests of the South are to be wholly disregarded."

A DOUGLAS ELECTOR IN ALABAMA COMES OUT FOR DISSOLUTION.

In February last, Col. DAVIS, one of the Douglas electors in the State of Alabama, in a public letter, boldly avowed the treasonable design of overturning the government and dissolving the Union. He said:

"THE ELECTION OF A BLACK REPUBLICAN TO THE PRESIDENCY WOULD BE DISASTROUS, AND SHOULD IT HAPPEN, DISSOLUTION IS THE REMEDY."

This letter can be found in the Huntsville Democrat.

PLATFORM OF THE DOUGLAS PARTY IN GEORGIA.

The following atrocious principles constitute in part the platform of the Georgia Democracy, which is to be found at the mast-head of their leading organ the Southern Confederacy, a Douglas paper, published at Atlanta:

"1. We are for a perpetuation of the Union, provided the neutral laws, the Compromise measures of 1850, and subsequent compromises, are repealed."

"2. We are for the repeal of the restrictions upon the African slave trade, regardless of its construed impolicy by Northern fanatics and Southern submissionists."

"3. We regard the foregoing restrictions as unwarranted by the Constitution, depriving, degrading, insulting, and grievous to sectional legislation to the South, and their existence upon the statute book has tended not only to dwarf and impoverish one section and build up another, but that it has encouraged subservience and demagoguism in our midst, with their concomitant evils incident in the moral degradation of a proud and noble people. If these restrictions and compromises can be wiped from the statute book, and the Government administered in its original purity, with a strict regard to economy and retrenchment, we hope to see the Union preserved; in default of which, we are emphatically and unequivocally for DISSOLUTION."

"4. We are opposed to the requisition of any more territory until the African slave trade is repealed, and the immediate sale and enfranchisement of all free negroes that are tolerated within the limits of the Southern States, after a specified time to emigrate."

"The Confederacy was indorsed about a fortnight since by the Louisville Democrat, with this black flag of disunion unfurled at its mast-head."

ANOTHER DOUGLAS LEADER PROPOSES TO REOPEN THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

We are now going to quote a speech in which, with unparalleled coolness, the outrageous and infamous design of robbing the citizens of Kentucky, Virginia, and other slave-raising States, of not less than hundreds of millions of property, is clearly avowed. In which it is deliberately proposed to reduce the value of slaves from \$2,000 to \$50 a head, by darkening our shores with ship loads of savage, uncivilized, and unchristianized negroes fresh from the jungles of Africa. When, where, and by whom, think you, this speech was made? (Col. Gauden, of Georgia, who did more than any other to procure Douglas' nomination, is the man. He was a delegate from Georgia to the National Democratic Convention, and refused to join with his brother delegates when they left the Douglas Convention. He made the following speech, which we copy from the proceedings of the Convention, at Charleston, and repeated it at Baltimore amid the thundering applause of the Douglasites:

"I would ask my friends of the South to come up in a proper spirit, ask our Northern friends to give us all our rights, and take off the ruthless restrictions which cut off the supply of slaves from the States. As a matter of fact, it is justice to the South, I would ask the Democracy of the North to grant us this thing, and I believe they have the patriotism and honesty to do it, because it is right in itself. I tell you, fellow Democrats, that the African Slave trade is the true Union man. (Cheers and laughter.) I tell you that the Slave trade of Virginia is more immoral, more unchristian than every possible point of view, than that African Slave trade. It is to Africa and brings a heathen and worthless man here, makes him a useful man, christianizes him, and sends him and his posterity down the stream of time to join in the blessings of civilization. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, fellow Democrats, so far as any public expression of the State of Virginia—the great slave trading State of Virginia—has been given, they are all opposed to the African Slave trade."

"Dr. REED, of Indiana—I am from Indiana, and I am in favor of it."

"Mr. GARDNER—Now, gentlemen, we are told, upon high authority, that there is a certain class of men who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Now, Virginia, which authorizes the buying of Christian men, separating them from their wives and children, from all the relations and associations amid whom they have lived for years, and up her eyes in holy horror when I would go to Africa, buy a savage, and introduce him to the blessings of civilization and Christianity. (Cheers and laughter.)"

"Now, fellow Democrats, the slave trade in Virginia forms a mighty and powerful reason for its opposition to the African slave trade, and in this remark I do not intend any disrespect to my friends of Virginia. Virginia, the Mother of States and of statesmen, the Mother of Presidents, I apprehend may err as well as other mortals. I am afraid that her error in this regard lies in the promptings of the almighty dollar. It has been my fortune to go into that noble old State to buy a few dollars, and I have had to pay from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a head, when I could go to Africa and buy better negroes for \$300 apiece. (Great laughter.) Now, unquestionably, it is to the interest of Virginia to break down the African slave trade when she can sell her negroes at \$2,000. She knows that the African slave trade would break up her monopoly, and hence her objection to it."

"I advocate the repeal of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade, because I believe it to be the true Union movement. I do not believe that sections whose interests are so different as the Southern and Northern States can ever stand the shocks of fanaticism, unless they be equally balanced. I believe by re-opening this trade, and giving us negroes to populate the Territories, and the equilibrium of the two sections will be maintained. But if the South be supplied by the Territories, until we come to be a hopeless fraction in the Government, then that gallant band of Democrats North may in vain attempt to stay the torrent that will roll down upon us. It will not be in your power to do it. It should be the object of the South now to say to the North: Let us have all our rights in this matter. Let us take off these restrictions against the African slave trade, and leave it to each State to settle for itself. Then we would want no protection, and then I would be willing to let you have as much Squatter Sovereignty as you wish. Give us an equal chance, and I tell you the institution of slavery will take care of itself. We will give you all the Squatter Sovereignty that you can desire. Mr. Douglas, or anybody else, if you will take off the unconstitutional restrictions on the slave trade and let the negroes come. Then, gentlemen, we should proceed harmoniously, go on to prosper and prosper, until the last trumpet of

"The first of these is made by the Northern Republican party. This party openly declares that the decisions of the Dred Scott and Any cases are wrong and shall be reversed. To accomplish this result they propose through their greater population, at the ballot-box, to take into their own hands the entire administration of the Government, and thus procure and enforce the construction of the Constitution favorable to their views."

"After mature deliberation I can see but one reply for this people, and that is war—in every sense by which the term is defined or deniable. Can argument reach them? It is the law they are organized to defy—to violate. Can appeals for justice move them? It is justice to one half of the Union which they seek to destroy. Can we hope for peace through some fancied compromise or compact in the future? Can we make a better, a more solemn compact, than the present Constitution? Have we better, or wiser, or purer men than its authors, to unmake another? Made in the freshness and purity of the morning of our history—made by patriots who had struggled through common dangers, dangers, consecrated by the peaceful spirit of the great leaders of the Revolution, and hallowed by every recollection that can endure, and strong in every promise that can inspire hope—if our present Constitution cannot command the respect of fanaticism, I can confide

A BELL ELECTOR FOR DISSOLUTION AND REVOLUTION.

Hon. B. H. Hill, the ablest, most influential, and recognized leader of the Bell party in Georgia, and at present, Elector for the State at large, boldly proclaims DISSOLUTION in the event of the success of the Republican party. In his Dulles letter he says:

"The first of these is made by the Northern Republican party. This party openly declares that the decisions of the Dred Scott and Any cases are wrong and shall be reversed. To accomplish this result they propose through their greater population, at the ballot-box, to take into their own hands the entire administration of the Government, and thus procure and enforce the construction of the Constitution favorable to their views."

"After mature deliberation I can see but one reply for this people, and that is war—in every sense by which the term is defined or deniable. Can argument reach them? It is the law they are organized to defy—to violate. Can appeals for justice move them? It

